FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 197 *11 October 1978*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Colombian Foreign Minister To Visit Venezuela for Talks A 1
To Discuss Central America A 1
Central American Integration Secretary General Resigns A 1
Briefs: Meetings in Uruguay; Argentine-Brazilian Navy Maneuvers; Foreign Ministers Meeting A 1

ARGENTINA

Videla Cites Progress in Border Negotiations B 1
Callup of Recent Reserve Classes Ordered B 1
Montes Discusses Foreign Issues in TV Interview B 1
Montoneros Score Massera Visit to Caracas B 2
Say Government Aids Somoza B 2
Journalist Esteban Reported Under Army Detention B 2

BOLIVIA

Union Leaders Meet With Pereda on Rehiring Issue C 1
Army Commander Announces Plans To Replace Weapons [EL DIARIO 6 Oct] C 1
Briefs: Peruvian Chief of Staff; French Mining Cooperation C 1

BRAZIL

President Studies Sending of Troops to ibia D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 10 Oct]
Foreign Minister Interviewed, Denies Anti-U.S. Bias [Paris LE MONDE 8-9 Oct] D 1
Ministers Issue Defense of Nuclear Program D 3
Geisel Knew of Planalto Wiretap, 'O ESTADO' Reports D 3
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 5 Oct]
Recording of Geisel Calls Denied [O GLOBO 6 Oct] D 5

CHILE

Foreign Minister Does Not Anticipate War E 1
Air Force Chief Comments on Defense Expenditures E 1
Briefs: Copper to PRC; Ford Plants Returned E 1

COLOMBIA

Turbay Approves Choice of Presidential Designate F 1
Guajira Governor Links Mafia With Drug Trade F 1
Martinez Quiroz, One of Founders of ELN, Killed F 1
40 Colombians Residing in Nicaragua To Be Repatriated F 1

ECUADOR

Politicians' Surprise, Skepticism Greet Government Decree G 1

PARAGUAY

Four Prisoners End Hunger Strike After 55 Days [ULTIMA HORA 6 Oct] H 1
Students Praise Strikers [ABC COLOR 7 Oct] H 1

VENEZUELA

President Expresses Optimism About Nicaraguan Situation L 1
Guerrillas Attack Military Post in Anzoategui State L 1
Minister Explains Plan To Send Troops to Namibia L 1

PANAMA

Teachers' Strike Closes All Primary, High Schools N 1
Corregimiento Assembly President Elected N 1
Christian Democrats Urge 'True' Politic[illegible]lution N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Denies Intentions of Meeting With Somoza P 1
OAS Council Meeting Requested P 1
Minister Echeverria Comments on New Nicaraguan Violations P 1
Carazo Threatens Withdrawal From OAS P 2

GUATEMALA

Labor Strike Spreading Throughout Country P 3
Disturbances in Capital P 4
Government Dismissal of Strikers P 4
Police Recover Occupied Buildings P 4
Paper Reports U.K. Suggestion for Relations Resumption P 5
[DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA 2 Oct]

NICARAGUA

Negotiations Between Somoza and FAO Proceeding P 6
Inter-American Human Rights Commission Concludes Work P 7
Government Displeased P 7
Press Censorship Lifted by General Somoza P 8
Somoza Explains Delay in Issuing Safeconducts P 9
Health Federation Strikers Occupy UN Offices P 9
FSLN Faction Disapproves of New Military Offensive P 9
'Proletarian' Faction Opposes FAO's Negotiations P 10
Executive Branch Will Seek Expropriation Countermeasures P 11

BRIEFS

Costa Rican Somoza Property P 11

CUBA

Commentary Recalls 1976 Bombing of Plane Over Barbados Q 1
Ceremony Marks Air Disaster Q 1
Havana Commentary Scores PRC, Chile Relationship Q 2
Briefs: Disaffection of Officers, Desertions Q 2

COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT VENEZUELA FOR TALKS

PA100329Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Talks concerning a longstanding dispute regarding the delimitation of sea and undersea areas between Colombia and Venezuela will be reopened with Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe's trip to Venezuela, it was learned here today. Uribe will arrive from New York tomorrow and will proceed to the Venezuelan capital, where he will meet with President Carlos Andres Perez, according to reliable sources.

Talks regarding the problem, which dates back 10 years, were recently stalled. It is hoped that the Colombian foreign minister's trip will give a new stimulus to the talks to resolve the dispute which centers around the Gulf of Venezuela, the sources said.

To Discuss Central America

PA110301Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 0036 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Colombian and Venezuelan foreign ministers Uribe Vargas and Juan Alberto Consalvi will meet Sunday to discuss matters related to Central American affairs--such as Managua, for example--human rights and common programs. Uribe Vargas emphasized the importance of these talks and said that on this occasion they will not discuss the delimination of maritime areas.

CENTRAL AMERICAN INTEGRATION SECRETARY GENERAL RESIGNS

PA090125Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2201 GMT 8 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Oct (EFE)--Roberto Mayorga Cortes, secretary general of the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), has resigned his post.

Mayorga Cortes, a 42-year-old Nicaraguan, submitted his resignation to the five economy ministers of Central America, it was learned today, Sunday, from SIECA circles in Guatemala.

It was also disclosed that Mayorga Cortes decided to resign from SIECA because the governments of Central America showed little interest in adopting the political decisions that in his opinion are necessary and urgent to lift the Central American Common Market out of its present stagnation.

BRIEFS

MEETINGS IN URUGUAY--The Latin American Economic System [LAES] representatives will meet in Punta del Este 20-24 November to study relations between member countries and the European communities. The Economic Commission for Latin America [ECLA] will meet 27-30 November in Uruguay to discuss matters related to science and technology. [Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Oct 78 PY]

ARGENTINE-BRAZILIAN NAVY MANEUVERS--Argentine and Brazilian navy task forces will carry out 5-day joint maneuvers in mid-October off the Brazilian coast from Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 7 Oct 78 p 1 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING--Montevideo, 9 Oct (TELAM/ANSA)--From 4 to 6 December, the foreign ministers of the River Plate countries--Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay--will hold a meeting in Punta del Este to talk about joint exploitation of common natural resources. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1535 GMT 9 Oct 78 PY]

VIDELA CITES PROGRESS IN BORDER NEGOTIATIONS

PY110147Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0050 GMT 11 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago del Estero, 10 Oct (TELAM)--The president of the nation, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla (Ret), has stated that there are two ways of solving the Argentine-Chilean border conflict, and "we believe that the only peaceful way of solving this conflict is through negotiation." He added that this strategy is already fully underway within Joint Commission No 2, which is made up of Argentine and Chilean delegates, who have been holding regular meetings in Santiago and Buenos Aires. He maintained that several points of contact have been established through this negotiation, especially in the area of physical integration and economic and commercial complementary action, although the conflict concerning the demarcation of limits still remains unresolved. He said: It is our desire that through the negotiations initiated by commission No 2 we may achieve a solution, because this is the only peaceful way of solving this problem. General Videla made this statement to newsmen at the end of a meeting he held with cabinet members of the provincial government.

CALLUP OF RECENT RESERVE CLASSES ORDERED

PY111255Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1223 GMT 11 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (AFP)--The Argentine Government has called up for active duty citizens belonging to the five most recent year-of-birth classes who have completed their military obligation, under a law which was put into effect here today. It was discounted here that the callup is related to the southern border conflict involving Argentina and Chile. The callup includes the classes 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1958 [as received]. All Argentines at age 18--previously at age 20--are required to complete military service. The classes called up include those who were inducted beginning in 1974.

MONTES DISCUSSES FOREIGN ISSUES IN TV INTERVIEW

PY101350Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0210 GMT 10 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (NA)--Appearing on a television program over Channel 13 last night, Argentine Foreign Minister rear Adm Oscar Antonio Montes said "I believe that we are going to have the problem solved by 2 November," thus expressing his optimism about the possibility of a solution for the border conflict with Chile through negotiations. He denied that negotiations to coordinate the Corpus and Itaipu hydroelectric projects are at a standstill. "We are holding technical and diplomatic negotiations with Paraguay and Brazil over the construction of Corpus and the filling of Itaipu when the time comes. I believe that we will arrive at acceptable solutions before this year is out," he added.

Referring to U.S.-Argentine relations, Montes stated that the United States had taken a step in the right direction by giving its approval for the Eximbank to grant us credit. "Now we will take another step in the same direction and thus gradually our bilateral relations will reach an optimum level." He denied that the postponement of U.S. Under Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Viron Vaky's visit will influence bilateral relations, either way. He added that his coming or not will have no influence on altering our relations with the United States.

Asked if he would step down from the Foreign Ministry post at year's end, Rear Admiral Montes said that the nation's president at no time has told him whether he will continue or will leave, or whether the president will reorganize his cabinet or not. He stressed the point by saying that the problem does not involve personalities but policies, because importance must be attached to the policies adopted, not to the man who implements them. "The nation's president and the military junta have the reins of foreign policy, and my job is just to carry out that policy."

MONTONEROS SCORE MASSERA VISIT TO CARACAS

PY071525Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2227 GMT 6 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpt] Caracas, 6 Oct (AFP)--Spokesmen of the Peronist Montoneros movement stated here today that Argentine Adm Emilio Massera "is the noisiest spokesman for war against Chile and he is endangering the future of two peoples because of a base interest which is notoriously personal." Massera has been here since last Thursday on a private visit which he is making, according to opinions gathered by AFP, in search of political support for his alleged aspiration to be president of his country. Roberto Verges and Victor Hugo Elias, members of the Peronist Montoneros movement in exile here, said that Massera has political support from a rightist sector of Peronism, the Developmentists and Frondizi's followers. They said: "His political position signifies a weakening of the junta, where (?each member) has his own policy." They added that Admiral Massera shares responsibility for the widespread repression in Argentina, where thousands have been killed, apart from those kidnaped and tortured.

Say Government Aids Somoza

PY102056Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1601 GMT 10 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Oct (AFP)--Montonero leader Rodolfo Puigross stated here today that the Argentine military junta had sent planes with military equipment to Nicaragua to help President Anastasio Somoza. Puigross denied that members of his group are fighting alongside the Sandinists in Nicaragua. The Peronist leader--former rector of Buenos Aires University--termed false and tendentious rumors that the Montonerors had (?voluntarily) joined the Sandinists. Puigross added that the rumors of Montonero participation are a shameless Yankee excuse to justify intervention in Nicaragua.

JOURNALIST ESTEBAN REPORTED UNDER ARMY DETENTION

PY061049Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2358 GMT 5 Oct 78 PY

[Text of communique issued by the Command of Subzone 52 in Neuquen on 5 October 1978]

[Text] The Command of Subzone 52 reports to the public that, as a result of the investigation into the case of journalist Enrique Esteban, who was found by police near Tres Arroyos, Buenos Aires Province, the journalist is being detained at prison U-9 at the disposition of this office. Also under arrest are Armando Sergio Polastri, Cesar Americo Carnevali, Jacobo Aisemberg and Jose Delloro. They are all Argentine citizens residing in this city. The prisoners are accused of having aided a terrorist fugitive, Luis Borris, to escape from the area. According to reports, Borris is a member of the self-styled band of terrorist criminals called the "Popular Liberation Army," an armed branch of the Argentine Marxist-Leninist Communist Party. There is a warrant for his arrest and he is presently a fugitive from justice. We are continuing the investigation in order to obtain all the facts concerning these criminal acts.

Neuquen, 5 October 1978.

UNION LEADERS MEET WITH PEREDA ON REHIRING ISSUE

PY101816Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpt] The recently organized National Federation of Factory Workers [Federacion Nacional de Fabriles] has asked the president of the nation to immediately reinstate factory workers dismissed because of their political or union activities. The Executive Board of this federation paid a visit to the chief of state yesterday in order to convey their greatings and ask him to solve some problems related to factory workers.

Labor Minister Jorge Burgoa Alarcon participated in this meeting and has reported the following:

[Begin Burgoa recording] With regard to the factory workers meeting with the president of the nation this morning, they came to convey their greetings and to present several petitions concerning main issues. The factory workers' first petition called for the reinstatement of workers who have been dismissed since 1971 because of their political or union activities. The president was receptive to the workers' petition and ordered the creation of a joint commission made up of Labor Ministry officials, factory workers representatives and factory owners, to investigate the dismissals and see if they had truly taken place because of the reasons stated. [end recording]

Minister Burgoa said that each case would be examined carefully and the appropriate steps taken.

ARMY COMMANDER ANNOUNCES PLANS TO REPLACE WEAPONS

PY102325Y La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 6 Oct 78 p 3 PY

[Excerpt] Gen Angel Salmon, commander in chief of the armed forces, stated yesterday that the armed forces are making plans to replace weapons, but this does not mean increasing the country's military power. He said: "Economics is one factor which prevents our increasing the military power of the armed forces, but we are making plans to replace our weapons."

BRIEFS

PERUVIAN CHIEF OF STAFF--The Peruvian general chief of staff of the armed forces, Lt Gen Guillermo Berckemeyer Leon, arrived in La Paz yesterday accompanied by the members of the general staff: Gen (Ludwig Heffenganger), Rear Adm (Jose Cartelen), and others the arriving Peruvian officers were received by high-ranking Bolivian officers, including the commanders in chief of the three armed forces branches. The objective of the visit is to attend Aeronautics Day festivities which will be held in Santa Cruz. In his brief talk with the press Berckemeyer stated that he was pleased to be in Bolivia helping to strengthen the ties which have always existed between the armed forces of the two nations. With regard to the possibility of an armed conflict in the southern Pacific area, General Berckemeyer stated: "I do not believe that we would be crazy enough to allow an armed conflict in the southern Pacific area. I believe that the problems can be solved through negotiations." [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Oct 78 PY]

FRENCH MINING COOPERATION--La Paz, Oct (AFP)--It was reported here today that France will provide technical and economic cooperation to Bolivia's mining production projects. France will grant 2 million francs (approximately $1 million) to finance mining exploration projects. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1714 GMT 10 Oct 78 PY]

PRESIDENT STUDIES SENDING OF TROOPS TO NAMIBIA

PYllllllY Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Oct 78 PY

[Text] A high-ranking source reported yesterday in Brasilia that the Brazilian Government is carefully studying the possibility of sending troops to Namibia to enforce the decisions of the United Nations which South Africa is refusing to obey. Brazil has already made it very clear that it fully supports the UN decisions, but the sending of troops to Africa is an issue which is up to President Geisel alone. Itamaraty will advise the president on all the possible options and the president will discuss the subject with the ministers of the military area and with the chief of the general staff.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED, DENIES ANTI-U.S. BIAS

LD101523Y Paris LE MONDE in French 8-9 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Thierry Maliniak report on undated interview in Brasilia with Brazilian Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira: "'Western,' But Not Indiscriminately"]

[Text] "Brazil, just like France no doubt, is well aware that in practice the United States is the leader of the Western world," Brazilian Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira told us. "But what we do dispute is that this can justify a tutelage on its part which conflicts with our national interests. A basic distinction must be drawn: When the United States is acting as defender of the West, it is natural that it should enjoy our support, along with that of all Western countries. But when it is acting solely in defense of its own interests, it must harmonize its positions with those of its partners. We do not believe that mention of the West's interests must lead us to renounce our national interests. This is probably the essence of our present 'ecumenical' diplomacy. We must take it that there is no longer any absolute truth, but merely different degrees in implementing each policy."

Mr Azeredo da Silveira rejects the description "anti-American" which is sometimes applied to him: "During the first 2 years of my ministry, from 1974 through 1976, relations between Brazil and the United States were excellent. If there have been problems subsequently, that is not because of a change of attitude on our part, but on the part of the American administration. Having said this, I believe that the 1977 crisis period is over and that relations have now improved, particularly since the United States has adopted a fairer attitude toward us. Personally I am neither 'anti' nor 'pro' American. On the contrary, current Brazilian diplomacy is seeking precisely to avoid defining itself in terms of 'pro' and 'anti.'"

Absolute Power of Decision Has Disappeared

On the subject of Africa--a continent where Brazilian diplomacy has been particularly dynamic over the past few years--Mr Azeredo da Silveira declared:

"Above all, we believe that Africa today belongs to the West, despite its governments' differing concepts. The problem lies mainly in the way in which we are negotiating with it. The West has had a highly simplistic attitude toward Africa. First, because it has been content to make the same approach to all countries, as if all African nations must necessarily have the same characteristics.

"Furthermore, its approach has been paternalistic: It was not a question of real cooperation in the field of technology or other sectors, but simply of giving advice and shouting slogans. We believe that Africa must be left to resolve its own problems. I think that the formation of Brazilian society, through interbreeding which has happened gradually without the paternalistic deviations which other countries have experienced, has helped us in our approach to Africa."

Mr Azeredo da Silveira lingered over the subject of Angola--one of his most important but also most controversial decisions in Brazil was to recognize Agostinho Neto's Angolan Government before any other Western government. "At the time we recognized the Luanda government there were real prospects of a negotiated solution among the three guerrilla movements. Subsequently, when the situation developed differently, it was no longer a case of making a decision about recognition, since this had already been done, but of deciding whether to break off relations, for which there was no justification. Having said this, we consulted the principal Western countries over this and no one really favored our breaking off relations with Luanda. On the contrary, all were interested in keeping a channel open to the new Angolan regime through us."

What is the truth, we asked the minister, about the "hegemonist" pretentions often attributed to Brazil, particularly by its Latin American neighbors?

"Brazil is one of the countries in the world which has the most neighbors: 10, to be precise. Moreover, most of these borders are open, in other words, they are not marked by any natural barrier or gap. This forces us to take an open view of our relations with the other countries on the continent. This close proximity also encourages a pragmatic view, which prevents us from posing as judges of events in the other countries. Our geographical position naturally induces us to favor progressive Latin American integration. But the size of our country gives us a natural importance which may sometimes give rise to apprehension, and this compels us to behave in an all-the-more exemplary fashion in our bilateral relations. We believe that it is important to respect at bilateral level the principles defended in international forums."

On several occasions Mr Azeredo da Silveira deplored the deadlock in negotiations between industrialized countries and the Third World and strongly criticized the attitude of the rich countries.

"The problem between North and South is the same as that faced by the West: the problem of negotiation. The Third World demands access to the machinery of decision. This is perhaps the real difference between the industrialized world and the Third World: The distinction between them today is not so much in terms of figures--GNP or per capita income--but above all access to the machinery of international decisionmaking. We must manage to prove to the North that it is in its long-term interests to modify this situation, particularly since the growing interdependence of countries in the 20th century has eliminated absolute decisionmakind power. Look at the example of nuclear weapons: Possessing them does not enable one to decide without constraints to use them."

In the Brazilian foreign minister's view, the protectionism of the rich countries remains one of the main obstacles to North-South dialog. "We obviously do not want to persuade the industrialized countries to renounce their national interests. What we must convince them of is that ultimately the fight against protectionism is in their own interests, if only because it enables markets to be enlarged and trade to be diversified. I do not believe it is possible to balance foreign trade for any lasting period on the basis of restrictions. Rather we must move toward a gradual and concerted growth in trade.

"To do this, a dynamic concept of the international division of labor is necessary--with the industrialized countries gradually specializing in the advanced technology sectors, leaving a real margin for the developing countries. If, on the other hand," Mr Azeredo da Silveira concluded, "we were to retain a static view of the international division of labor, there would be scarcely any hope for the Third World countries."

MINISTERS ISSUE DEFENSE OF NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY110042Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Through a joint communique issued by Mines and Energy Minister Shigeaki Ueki, Industry and Commerce Minister Angelo Camon de Sa, and Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen, the Federal Government today guarantee that it will earnestly implement its nuclear program despite pressure and (?biased) interests. In their note the three ministers answer recent criticism of the Brazilian nuclear program by a West German magazine and reaffirm that the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement will not be revised. They add that the two governments will be able to comply with it correctly and strictly within the established timetable.

Speaking in the Senate, Senator Helvidio Nunes, acting leader of the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] in the Senate, read the joint communique issued by the ministers of industry and commerce and finance [as heard], in which they answer charges made against the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement. The note rejects reports that the agreement will be revised or that it will be earmarked for the production of nuclear weapons, noting that the resulting nuclear energy will be designed to complement hydroelectric energy. The note emphasizes that the agreement will allow Brazil to acquire the necessary know-how in a technological field which is essential for its progress. It makes clear that all technical problems related to Angra dos Reis nuclear plants 1 and 2 have already been solved, noting that these problems were not as serious as reported.

Finally, the note rejects the charges made by a West German magazine that Brazilian cabinet ministers are linked with enterprises contracted to implement the nuclear agreement. In their note the ministers express confidence that all these points will be duly clarified by the congressional investigating committee which was installed in the Senate.

GEISEL KNEW OF PLANALTO WIRETAP, 'O ESTADO' REPORTS

PY062002Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Oct 78 p 6 PY

[Text] As Gen Hugo Abreu has charged, President Geisel knows that the government not only taps phones, but that the National Intelligence Service [SNI] records all his phone calls. A former functionary at the Planalto Palace reports that on behalf of national security the constitutional principle that mail, phone and telegram communications are private and cannot be interfered with is a dead letter--not only for the common Brazilian citizen, but for the Brazilian president as well. At one time the presidential security chief, Col Arnaldo Pedroso, suspected that President Geisel's phone was tapped and decided to investigate. On a day off at the Planalto Palace, with the assistance of phone technicians, Colonel Pedroso discovered that the president's phone conversations were being recorded by his own private secretary, Heitor Aquino, and he reported the case to the president through the Military Household. President Geisel called in Aquino, General Couto e Silva and General Figueiredo to obtain an explanation, only to be convinced by them that the recordings were necessary for reasons of government security.

This episode, about which the person giving the information talked very casually, suggests the degree of control which the government keeps over the citizens. Those who work in Planalto Palace say that all phones there are tapped by the security agencies and that security measures are such that phones are installed or repaired under the joint supervision of agents of the SNI and the security agencies of the army, navy and air force.

In the first month of Geisel's government, a Planalto Palace functionary who enjoyed the confidence of the president made a phone call to a journalists to congratulate him on an article he had written. That phone call was recorded and presented to the president, who called in the functionary to express disapproval about that phone call. Afterwards that functionary commented on the incident to journalists, who reported the information to their newspapers through phone calls. Half an hour later, that functionary was again called in by President Geisel.

Phone conversations, however, are just one area in which the government keeps watch at the federal, state and municipal levels. The so-called National Intelligence System--made up of the SNI as the central agency, the Army Information Center (CISA), the Naval Intelligence Center (CENIMAR), the Second Section of the Army Joint Staff, the Second Sections of each army region, the security divisions of the ministries, the State Department of Political and Social Order of the states, the SNI agencies in the states' capitals, and the SNI offices scattered around the country--not only gathers but also manipulates information.

That manipulation of information has been done on a larger scale since Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo became a presidential candidate. In his capacity as chief of the SNI, General Figueiredo himself sorted out the information to be submitted to the president through the daily bulletins which the agency prepares for the Executive Branch. In this way the president gets information on the facts not as they are necessarily, but as the SNI evaluates them and as it wants them to be known.

According to an authorized source, information conveyed through that daily bulletin was responsible for the "shredding to pieces" of the name of former Education Minister Ney Braga as a presidential candidate--a candidacy which had been launched in the privacy of some revolutionary sectors who saw in the future governor of Parana qualifications to head a truly transitional government.

The same thing may have happened with the name of Minas Gerais Governor Aureliano Chaves, who had been mentioned as a civilian possibility for the presidency. The manipulation of information goes down to details, and many negative pieces of information about the Jari project were passed on to the president in a positive light thanks to the cooperation of General Couto e Silva and Heitor Aquino.

That manipulation of information has even created conflicts among the officials of the intelligence agencies. Gen Sebastiao Castro, who worked in the SNI, had at one time prepared a report on irregularities involving Humberto Barreto when he was president of the Caixa Economica. But Gen Danilo Venturini, who is now an adviser to candidate General Figueiredo, rejected the report. General Castro fell into disgrace and was transferred to a military unit in the country's interior and his report ignored.

Control over the mail was also stepped up to insure the candidacy of General Figueiredo. Especially in military circles, the mail of the main supporters of an alternate candidate for the presidency, beginning with that of General Abreu and his close assistants, was controlled and even seized, depending of its content.

Censorship of telegrams is nothing new either. During the initial years of the 1964 revolution the army intercepted a telegram sent by Mines and Energy Minister Mario Thibau to the main office of the Hanna Company in New York, bearing the text of a decree to regulate the exploitation of minerals in Brazil. Not trusting the then-chief of the SNI, General Couto e Silva, the army passed the Telex on to Governor Carlos Lacerda, who gave it to Senator Joao Agripino to expose the fact in the Senate. When President Castello Branco learned about the text of decree which he was going to sign, he referred the question to Gen Ernesto Geisel, then chief of the Military Household. As a result, the decree was signed in terms to protect the national interest, not in the terms submitted to the Hanna Company by Mines and Energy Minister Mario Thibau.

Recording of Geisel Calls Denied

PY071444Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Oct 78 p 2 PY

[Excerpt] Presidential spokesman Col Rubem Ludwig denied yesterday that President Geisel's phone calls are recorded by the National Intelligence Service (SNI). Colonel Ludwig said: "On the contrary, the Planalto phones have been routinely checked for taps by electronic means." The presidential spokesman said he believes this is done by the palace communication service and denied--spelling out the word for emphasis--that the president's private secretary, Heitor Aquino, records the president's phone calls.

According to Colonel Ludwig, "it is senseless for the government to answer accusations made without proof." In his opinion, "it is obvious that for an accusation to be legally valid, it must be backed by evidence." He recalled that this principle was defended in some newspapers yesterday. Referring to O GLOBO, Colonel Ludwig said that he had read "a very good editorial entitled 'The Burden of Proof.'"

The colonel pointed out: "The government cannot endorse accusations without proof, simply out of respect for human rights. If it did, the government would become an accuser and would be injuring those rights. Since no proof is presented, the government acts completely correctly by protecting the persons accused."

The presidential spokesman also denied that SNI agents must be present when phones are to be repaired in Planalto Palace. He said: "That agency only has the mission of keeping the president informed, with no authority or means to take police actions."

Affirming that to protect the rights of the accused, the government is not taking the accusations into account, Colonel Ludwig recalled that in many cases of persons punished by revolutionary governments, the government's proof was not revealed to prevent double punishment.

"They would have been punished not only by a revolutionary act, but also morally, if we had made public various facts--not only of a subversive nature but of a moral nature and also involving corruption. I could give names, but I will not, to spare those involved. In those cases, the revolution even shouldered and still shoulders the burden of having practiced an injustice, and it did and does so to give those persons the benefit of the doubt."

Ludwig said: "The proof was not made public, nor were the names of those who did wrong, but returned the money after recognizing they had done wrong. And I can assure you that the number involved is more than 100."

FOREIGN MINISTER DOES NOT ANTICIPATE WAR

PY101812Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 10 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 10 Oct (AFP)--In an interview published in the magazine COSAS today, Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos played down the possibility of war between Chile and Argentina.

"I am an optimist," Cubillos told the magazine COSAS, "and I believe that going to war would be pure madness. I keep calm because I know that we will not start a war." Cubillos added that Chile has always confronted problems as they came up, and said "I am not afriad."

Asked if Chile felt any psychological pressure because of Argentina's war maneuvers, Cubillos replied that "I have not felt any psychological pressure on me and I am sure that our negotiators on the border conflict felt none either." Then he added: "I am also sure that the Chilean people did not feel any psychological pressure either. I know that a belligerent declaration on my part would have been enough to arouse the Chilean people," Cubillos said.

"Chile is not like Argentina, which needs to really exert itself to arouse its people when it comes to this type of problem."

AIR FORCE CHIEF COMMENTS ON DEFENSE EXPENDITURES

PY061424Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 6 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Santiago--Chilean Air Force Chief of Staff Javier Lopetegui Torres stated that Chile is concerned over the compatibility of the defensive demands of the country and the real needs for socio-economic development.

Lopetegui was asked his opinion of the purchase of weapons by several American countries, among them some bordering Chile. He indicated that Chile is always concerned about the issue, but warned that governments must choose between the people's progress or an armament race.

Specifically referring to the national situation, he stated that Chile cannot afford this type of expenditure.

BRIEFS

COPPER TO PRC--Chile will sell the PRC 90,000 tons of copper over a 3-year period. This sale amounts to about $46 million per year. The contract was signed yesterday by the Chilean Copper Corporation [CODELCO] and the PRC Mining and Metal Export-Import Corporation. CODELCO Executive Vice President Gaston Frez noted the importance of this agreement, which strengthens trade between the two countries. He added that the forthcoming visit of Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos to the PRC will increase trade between Chile and the PRC. It is hoped that in the future Chile will have an open market with the PRC for blister copper and other copper byproducts. Gaston Frez announced that a PRC delegation will be arriving in Chile in November to study other kinds of copper produced by Chile. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Oct 78 PY]

FORD PLANTS RETURNED--Santiago--The Production Development Corporation [CORFO] and the Ford Motor Company have signed an agreement which provides for the return of two plants seized from the company by the Marxist regime in 1971. This ends the state intervention of the company. [Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 6 Oct 78 PY]

TURBAY APPROVES CHOICE OF PRESIDENTIAL DESIGNATE

PA110121Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--President Turbay Ayala has just announced that he has received with pleasure the choice of Senator Gustavo Balcazar Monzon as presidential designate. The president said he respects the congressional decision and that Balcazar Monzon has been loyal to liberalism, democracy and to his region. Balcazar Monzon will be officially elected tomorrow as the potential replacement for President Turbay.

GUAJIRA GOVERNOR LINKS MAFIA WITH DRUG TRADE

PA081200Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Guajira Governor Rafael Iguaran today accused the U.S. mafia of being directly responsible for the financing, production and exportation of marihuana and said that as governor he will be ruthless with persons dedicated to this activity.

The governor said Guajira has a great agricultural capacity and that marihuana is being transported in airplanes, light planes and ships, requiring a large capital outlay which none of the farmers can afford.

Iguaran said the people have accepted the air control measures aimed at fighting the illegal marihuana traffic. He said the government's regulations restricting air traffic over Guajira includes territory from the sierra to the territorial seas and extending to the Venezuelan border. The total restricted area includes 25,000 sq km of land and 8,000 sq km of ocean.

MARTINEZ QUIROZ, ONE OF FOUNDERS OF ELN, KILLED

PA062332Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2153 GMT 6 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Oct (EFE)--The body of Jose Manuel Martinez Quiroz, one of the founders of the National Liberation Army (ELN), was found today by peasants of the town of Fusagasuga, south of Bogota. A spokesman for the local mayor's office said the body had one bullet wound and was wrapped in two black bags. The eyes were blindfolded with a handkerchief. Police did not disclose details of the investigation, but it is believed that Martinez Quiroz, a lawyer, was killed in Bogota and that his body was taken to a deserted part of Fusagasuga.

During the 1960's Martinez Quiroz was, along with Fabio Vasquez Castano and Ricardo Lara Parada, one of the founders of the ELN.

40 COLOMBIANS RESIDING IN NICARAGUA TO BE REPATRIATED

PA071153Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota--San Carlos Palace reports that 40 Colombians who reside in Nicaragua and who are experiencing economic difficulties will be brought back to Colombia aboard a Colombian Air Force plane Sunday. The official announcement, which was approved by President Turbay Ayala, caused anxiety in diplomatic circles. The official communique did not specify the circumstances of the Colombians or reveal their names.

Secretary General of the Presidency Alvaro Perez Vives made the announcement and said the Colombian ambassador to Nicaragua had reported on the Colombians' situation. Air Force Commander Alfonso Rodriguez Rubiano issued the order to send the plane, under the command of pilot Eduardo Paz and copilot Edgar Lesped. The plane will depart for Managua on Sunday.

POLITICIANS' SURPRISE, SKEPTICISM GREET GOVERNMENT DECREE

PA061559Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 6 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpts] Mixed optimism and skepticism was the early reaction to the government decree setting new dates for a return to democracy and reorganizing the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

Rightist presidential candidate Sixto Duran Vallejo was the happiest. Duran voiced the hope that the members of the electoral organization will live up to the government's trust in them. He also expressed his hope that the process will be executed peacefully and with respect for the will of the people.

[Begin Duran recording] I believe the citizens are satisfied that, following the impasse caused by the collective resignation of almost all the members of the previous tribunal, the government has reorganized it, and in doing so, even consulted the candidates. I believe the citizens are pleased that this period has ended and that this group of citizens will respond to the government's confidence in them, and, consequently, the confidence of the nation's citizens. [end recording]

Raul Clemente Huerta, the candidate of the center-left National Democratic Unity Coalition, found it surprising and strange, but he was optimistic at the same time. He was surprised over the extension of the period for reestablishing legal order. He stressed that political instability has negative effects on the economy and even on the citizens' civic spirit.

[Begin Huerta recording] My first impression of the decree regarding the electoral process in which the Ecuadorean nation is engaged is that of a repetition of what has been said before--only [word indistinct] to sever institutional life in the nation and how difficult and complicated the return to full enjoyment of political freedom is.

And if we observe that the first round of elections was held on 16 July, we cannot but be surprised that only about a year and 1 month later, the national representatives in the legislature are to be installed and the new leaders of Ecuador are to assume their posts. In no nation of the world that I know of, even with a two-round electoral system to guarantee the highest civic support for those elected, does a process last so long. Furthermore, it keeps the republic in a state of suspense regarding investments, of natural expectations regarding the citizens definitely learning about programs and ideas, the ideological tendencies of their rulers.

In addition to the political aspects, I am concerned over the economic consequences. There is a veritable limitation on credit in the private sector in the nation today. I am concerned that in this period, the civic spirit that was awakened with the elections may become frustrated by this unending wait. However, I remain optimistic that Ecuador will find the true path to a return to democracy. I will maintain my irrevocable decision to cooperate in whatever position I occupy, so that the return to democracy--to true democracy--will take place. [end recording]

The pessimist of the hour was Dr Osvaldo Hurtado, running mate of Jaime Roldos, the winning presidential candidate in the 16 July elections. For Hurtado, both the formation of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and the dates for the return are another joke on the citizens and on the armed forces themselves. [Begin Hurtado recording] Both the formation of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and the dates fixed for the holding of the runoff elections and the turning over of power constitute another prank played by the dictatorship on the Ecuadorean people and the armed forces. [end recording]

FOUR PRISONERS END HUNGER STRIKE AFTER 55 DAYS

PY062028Y Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 6 Oct 78 p 12 PY

[Text] The four political prisoners at the Rigoberto Caballero police polyclinic ended their 55-day hunger strikeat 1100 today. This decision was reached after a meeting between the prisoners and representatives of the Committee of Churches, who said it would be best to discontinue the hunger strike "since there is hope that their release will be effected soon."

According to the spokesman of the Committee of Churches, it is hoped that Nercio Stump, Regino Ibarra, Gumersindo Britez and Eduardo Tabackman will be given their freedom in the next few days.

Students Praise Strikers

PY071829Y Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 7 Oct 78 p 7 PY

[Open letter to "compatriots on hunger strike" by "Independent and Democratic University Movements"]

[Text] Today you have completed 57 [as published] days on a hunger strike in order to obtain the release of all political prisoners. These have been 57 days of sacrifice and suffering for the noble and just cause of bringing an end to political imprisonment.

The struggle you initiated on 11 August has raised the deep concern of the nation's broadest sectors. Labor, student and democratic organizations have protested your prolonged imprisonment and have solidly supported your demands.

The repercussions of your strike have been felt beyond our national boundaries, and the whole American continent has taken notice of the distressing situation of our people.

Nevertheless, those responsible for protecting your lives and freedom have shown nothing but insensibility and indifference to your condition.

As you are approaching a fatal point today; as your conviction gains the strength your bodies are losing; the students at the National University and Catholic University believe there are reasons for you to end your hunger strike at this critical moment at which your lives may end.

Fellow countrymen: You have demonstrated during these long days of fasting your unbreakable democratic faith. Your authentic fighting spirit for the cause of freedom and justice is recognized by us students and by all the Paraguayan people. Therefore, your lives are invaluable assets to our generation, which must protect them zealously because they will be like banners leading our struggle.

One can admire the civic ourage of your sacrifice, your manliness, and the moral and civic integrity of truthfulness to your conviction in these most difficult and trying circumstances of life. You will not be retreating but only reaffirming your determination to stay alive and fight for freedom.

The democratic and independent university students renew to you their unwavering determination not to abandon the path to a sovereign and free fatherland.

Fellow hunger strikers: We are committed to struggling for your freedom just as you are, and you can be sure that we will never forsake you.

PRESIDENT EXPRESSES OPTIMISM ABOUT NICARAGUAN SITUATION

PA061649Y Caracas Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1613 GMT 6 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 5 Oct (VENPRES)--President Carlos Andres Perez expressed confidence today that the Nicaraguan people will soon achieve their democratic aspirations. It is a very painful situation, the president said in response to a question about the Nicaraguan situation, but I trust that the Nicaraguan people will achieve their democratic aspirations.

The president made these statements during a brief discussion with newsmen in Villa de Perija, Zulia State, where he opened the region's 11th livestock fair.

The president was also asked about a possible increase in oil prices at the next OPEC meeting. He replied: There is no doubt that in the last months of the year a meeting will be held to consider increasing oil prices. Another question concerned offshore oil exploration and its effect on the national economy. It is very important, the president said, and this is a phase which constitutes a real challenge to the nationalized oil industry. Many hundreds of millions of bolivares will be invested in this exploration, which is sure to increase greatly our proven oil reserves.

GUERRILLAS ATTACK MILITARY POST IN ANZOATEGUI STATE

PA101537Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA

[Text] An armed group machinegunned the Armed Forces of Cooperation post at the entrance to the town of Anaco, in Anzoategui State. There were no casualties reported. The shots were fired from the woods near the National Guard post.

Although the soldiers responded to the attack, the guerrillas escaped through the woods that lead toward the Santa Rosa area. The security corps and military units are now on the trail of these subversive elements.

MINISTER EXPLAINS PLAN TO SEND TROOPS TO NAMIBIA

PA100410Y Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 9 Oct 78 PA

[Statement by Foreign Affairs Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi to newsmen at Miraflores Palace 9 October--recording]

[Excerpts] [Consalvi] I feel it is too early to say when the operation is going to be carried out. South Africa is putting up obstacles in regard to accepting the Security Council decisions. Therefore, until South Africa accepts those resolutions and the UN secretary general sets the date for the various countries to contribute their forces to this operation, Venezuelan troops cannot be sent anywhere.

[Question] How many men is Venezuela planning to send?

[Answer] I do not have the slightest idea. I think it depends to a large extent, first, on the forces needed by the UN and, second, on the number of countries which contribute to these forces. I think it will be prorated in accordance with the forces of each of the contributing countries. I think it is too early to start speculating on this issue. [words indistinct] South Africa's racist government, which is the focus of violence and discrimination in that part of the African continent, is resisting and, as usual, is being intransigent concerning the UN's resolutions. Therefore, this still must be decided upon before UN peace forces can go to Namibia to oversee the electoral process which [words indistict].

TEACHERS' STRIKE CLOSES ALL PRIMARY, HIGH SCHOOLS

PA102007Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA

[Text] As announced by the educators' organizations yesterday, all primary and high schools were closed this morning as a result of the strike that has been called until all demands have been met. The professors had called the strike yesterday morning, but it was not until today that all of the nation's schools heeded the strike call.

The association of professors said the strike will continue Monday when the new minister and president will already be in their posts. Their goals are satisfaction of their demands and a wage increase.

CORREGIMIENTO ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ELECTED

PA101937Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1913 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Panama City, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Victor Corrales Nunez, representative of La Colorada Corregimiento, in the central Panamanian Province of Veraguas, was elected president of the National Assembly (a type of parliament) today. At a meeting held on the eve of the installation of the new assembly of representatives, the members of this organization elected Corrales Nunez president for 1 year.

Tomorrow, 11 October, the assembly, which has no legislating powers but does elect the president of the republic, will elect former Minister of Education Aristides Royo and Ricardo de la Espriella, president and vice president of Panama, respectively. Royo will be sworn in about an hour after being elected since he has no opposition for the post.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS URGE 'TRUE' POLITICAL SOLUTIONS

PA101850Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The expressions of rejection of the current situation--in the manifestations by the opposition, the criticisms in the pastoral letter, the expressions of discontent by doctors, workers and educators, and the private sector's apprehensions regarding the constitutional reforms--are clear indicators of a feeling of malaise among the citizens, who are calling for a profound and significant change aimed at achieving the country's genuine democratization and reconstruction, the Christian Democratic Party says in a communique released today.

According to the communique, the Christian Democrats feel that the new government does not represent a true political solution because the appointment of a civilian president merely satisfies the U.S. Government's demands. Furthermore, the Christian Democrats note, in order to do this the state's resources have been employed to feign massive support for the candidates whom, they feel, have been imposed. The communique says the new government does not represent a true political solution because, unless a national agreement with the participation of all sectors of opinion is reached and a transition government acceptable to all of the country's democratic tendencies is established, the so-called return to the barracks will not deserve the citizens' trust.

The Christian Democrats warn the government that its inadequate solutions will result in worse crises than those experienced over the past 10 years. They point out that our current chaotic historical situation demands from our ruler the courage to realize that unless our current political situation is resolved definitely, the economy will remain at a standstill and the social malaise will be intensified. Regarding the national assembly of representatives, the manifesto describes it as a body devised by those who hold power.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT DENIES INTENTIONS OF MEETING WITH SOMOZA

PA101946Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Dear listeners, this is a report from the professional police training institute, where the president of the republic arrived a few minutes ago. When questioned by newsmen about reports that he might meet with Gen Anastasio Somoza, the president said that he had nothing to discuss with General Somoza for the time being. He also said that there is no reason for him to go to El Salvador and that the Salvadoran president has no reason whatsoever to mediate in a matter involving Costa Rica and Nicaragua. As for the convocation of a meeting of the OAS Permanent Council, here is what the president said:

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] Costa Rica is calling a meeting of the OAS Permanent Council for next Friday. What is the reason for this?

[Carazo] The [word indistinct] we have maintained at all times in regard to the events of 12 September which are not known.

[Question] Will the evidence gathered in the last few days be added to this?

[Carazo] It is arriving at my office at this very moment. It will be analyzed today and sent to our embassy in Washington.

[Question] Are you referring to the new events?

[Carazo] I am referring to the reference that has been made to the abduction of several persons. In that sense we...yes, it was indeed abduction, and, if it could be proved, of the most typical terrorist type. [end recording]

OAS Council Meeting Requested

PA101902Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Costa Rica has asked for a meeting of the OAS Permanent Council. The Costa Rican Government has instructed its ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS), Jose Rafael Echeverria, to request the convening of a meeting of the OAS Permanent Council.

The request was confirmed by Foreign Affairs Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, who said that new evidence on the violation of Costa Rica's territory by Nicaragua is being sent to Washington.

MINISTER ECHEVERRIA COMMENTS ON NEW NICARAGUAN VIOLATIONS

PA101200Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0015 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Text] San Jose, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--In reiterating the possibility that Costa Rica may withdraw from the OAS, Costa Rican Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria said that the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) is not effective. The official also announced that the U.S. Government will send military equipment to the Costa Rican Civil Guard.

Echeverria referred during a news conference held this afternoon to "new violations" of Costa Rican territory by Nicaraguan military personnel.

The minister said that on Tuesday two peasants, who are of Nicaraguan nationality but have lived for many years in Costa Rica, were kidnaped in the Las Delicias region very close to the Penas Blancas border post. In addition, two Costa Ricans were arrested by the National Guard of the neighboring country, although it has not been established whether this took place inside Costa Rica or on the Nicaraguan side, since their estate is made up of land located on both sides of the border.

Moreover, on Thursday night Nicaraguan National Guardsmen entered Barra del Colorado (on Costa Rica's Atlantic coast) and fired at a Nicaraguan family which they were pursuing.

Echeverria said that at present the legal adviser of the Public Security Ministry is preparing the affidavits of eight persons who witnessed what he described as the kidnaping of the two Nicaraguan peasants. Regarding the Costa Ricans who were also captured by the army of the neighboring country the official said that it is known that they have been released, although they have not arrived in Costa Rica.

Echeverria said at the news conference that President Rodrigo Carazo's government is awaiting the completion of the report on these three incidents before taking appropriate actions. The relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua have been deteriorating ever since Costa Rican civilians were strafed by Nicaraguan military planes in Costa Rican territory on 12 September. The minister said today that the situation is delicate.

The minister of public security and government reiterated that the Costa Rican Government has decided that if international organizations do not provide a guarantee for Costa Rica, "the country's membership in the OAS will be reconsidered."

Asked whether Costa Rica would then leave the TIAR, its guarantee against foreign aggression, the minister said that this instrument is not effective. "The TIAR would become operational when Somoza reaches Liberia (capital of the Province of Guanacaste)," the minister said in giving an example of the ineffectiveness of the inter-American treaty.

The minister also said that "explanations will be requested through diplomatic channels from the Nicaraguan Government" regarding the new incidents on the border. The minister also said that the evidence which is presently being gathered will be a supplement to the file presented to the OAS in which Costa Rica requested that the government of Gen Anastasio Somoza be censured. With this evidence, it will be requested that the petition be expedited, he said. The hemispheric organization will vote on Costa Rica's petition on Friday.

Finally, the minister was asked if hundreds of Civil Guardsmen--Costa Rica has no army--will again be sent to the border. He replied that the authorities are waiting for the military equipment which the United States will send in the next few days before again dispatching the police to the border area.

The United States will provide weapons? A newsman asked.

The minister answered "pernaps," and smiled as if to confirm that possibility.

CARAZO THREATENS WITHDRAWAL FROM OAS

PA102101Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1925 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA

[Text] We are broadcasting from the superior police training institute, where the president of the republic has announced that a new violation of Costa Rican territory on the part of the Nicaraguan (?Air) Force has been verified.

During his speech Carazo said that justice will not be requested but demanded at the Organization of American States [OAS]. He left in doubt whether or not Costa Rica will continue to be a member of that organization. Let us hear what he said: [begin recording] This morning has had a happy ending for me. During the time that has elapsed today I had the opportunity to verify a new violation of our territory. In the face of this circimstance all Costa Ricans must react gallantly, with the civic integrity required of us.

And the morning has ended at an event where the intellectual betterment of the men who wear a uniform in this country is [word indistinct], I [word indistinct] in my feelings this great difference, this sharp contrast.

We are again preparing to go to the OAS. We are doing so under conditions different from those existing the last time we went. We are not going there relying on justice; we are going to demand justice or we will say that we will have nothing to do with that organization. [end recording]

Dear friends, you have just heard the voice of President Carazo. Either the OAS sanctions the Nicaraguan Government as Costa Rica has requested or Costa Rica will cease being a member of the OAS.

We repeat, President Carazo has publicly and officially said: Costa Rica demands justice at this time; otherwise, Costa Rica will withdraw from the OAS.

GUATEMALA

LABOR STRIKE SPREADING THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PA1019342 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1542 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The general labor strike called here by labor and popular organizations led by the powerful National Council of Labor Unity (CENUS) has spread today to all of Guatemala.

Even though the government is saying unofficially that only 20 percent of its offices are at a standstill, the facts are different. What is not being reported is that the strike is being supported even by private and banking sectors. The movement seeks a total and immediate solution to the problem of general transportation deficiencies in the capital and legal assurance that rates will not go up as sought by the business sectors providing this service.

But the government is also being urged to reinstate workers dismissed for having responded to the strike, the payment of all wages, an end to police repression and freedom for all those arrested in connection with the street demonstrations last week.

On their part, students are demanding the reopening of the school term, cut short by the ministry to prevent student participation in protests against the cost increases, a right to final examinations, recovery of lost academic time and summer school.

None of these demands has been answered by central or municipal authorities even though the general strike is growing. The spread of the general strike in the country could mean, as has been announced by spokesmen of the respective unions, a shutoff of electricity and drinking water at any moment--"without advance warning." This prospect, especially the lack of electricity, has produced uneasiness. Apart from admitting that this would cause considerable damage to the nation's economy, there is growing fear over the looting of houses already staged by groups from slum districts.

The government is continuing its campaign calling for "common sense to prevail," but there is no sign that it will adopt for the time being any of the special measures which the law grants it to control the crisis. In the meantime, students and labor unions are accusing the government of being totally "at the service of the rich" and some police actions are cited to support this claim.

Yesterday, antiriot police broke into a beef processing and exporting factory which had been occupied by over 200 workers who sought to obtain payment of salaries delayed for over 45 days. The police fired, to force the workers back, and then arrested six of their leaders, which has caused more discontent and today sets the scene for new protest demonstrations.

Disturbances in Capital

PA101852Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1801 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Once again violent disturbances occurred today, in the Guatemalan capital when, using bullets and teargas, the police broke up a meeting held by striking municipal workers at the Plaza de Italia. According to the Guatemalan Red Cross, at least 15 demonstrators were wounded by bullets and were taken to local hospitals for treatment.

After 2 days without street clashes between the police and the public employees staging a general strike to protest the bus rate hikes, unrest has again surfaced in this capital. Last week 25 persons were killed and 300 others were injured in a number of violent clashes among the police and the students and workers who oppose the bus rate hikes.

Government Dismissal of Strikers

PA110123Y Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Newsman Carlos Toledo Vielman, public relations secretary of the presidency, [words indistinct] issued a formal appeal to all government employees to return to their official duties [words indistinct]. The public relations secretary explained that government employees who fail to comply with the government's request will be subject to the sanctions established by the civil service law and the labor code, in view of the fact that they are acting outside the law.

The public relations secretary said that there is no justification for the position taken by the government workers since the problem which caused [words indistinct] the increase in urban bus fares has been rendered null and void. [sentence indistinct].

The public relations secretary said today that President Romeo Lucas Garcia has given precise instructions to state organizations and chiefs of government agencies to proceed to (?immediately) dismiss all those employees who are not performing their duties. Toledo Vielman said that the government of the republic has issued an appeal to the sectors on strike to return [words indistinct] will be removed.

Police Recover Occupied Buildings

PA110248Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0222 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--In an unusual assault action, the Guatemalan police today, Tuesday, recovered several of the public buildings which had been occupied by government workers striking in demand of a resolution to the transportation problem.

In one of the latest actions, launched early tonight at the post, telegraph and telephone building, Marco Antonio Figueroa, official spokesman of the committee of government workers organizations, was arrested. Some 200 workers were arrested along with him and taken to separate male and female cell blocks in the police preventive detention jails.

Hundreds of policemen took part in the action. They were equipped with helmets of the type used by Nazi forces in World War II, gas masks, tear gas grenades and high-powered rifles. The main forces involved in the attack were the combat command and the anti-riot platoon, which surrounded the strikers and then proceeded to arrest them.

Similar operations were carried out at the Guatemalan Social Security Institute, the general highway office, the meat exporting company (Exguapagra) and in front of the capital's municipal building, where 15 persons were shot this morning.

Tonight, the police are in firm control of the downtown area of the city where groups of youths had been setting fire to tires and other objects in an attempt to hinder traffic. They had also set fire to trash cans. There were no casualties tonight, despite the intensive police operation in which more than five buses, which the people call "blue birds," were needed to transport the people who were arrested.

Marco Antonio Figueroa, leader of the government workers in an exclusive interview granted to ACAN inside the police van, as he was waiting to be carried away, urged his comrades not to give up the struggle. "I urge all government workers and labor union comrades to resist the repression. If it is necessary for them to go to work, they should do so, but should remain at their desks doing nothing," he said.

In front of the postal and telegraph building the police had to disperse a large number of relatives of the workers who were inquiring about the workers amidst shouts of protest, tears and fainting. At the same time, flysheets calling on the people to continue the struggle were being distributed in an adjacent area.

PAPER REPORTS U.K. SUGGESTION FOR RELATIONS RESUMPTION

PA071604Y Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 2 Oct 78 p 3 PA

[Text] British Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Secretary David Owen and Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez held a series of working meetings in New York from 25 to 28 September. The foreign ministers noted with pleasure the evident reduction of tension in the past few months in Belize and Guatemala. It was agreed that further efforts will be made to work actively for an even greater reduction of tension in the region so as to create the proper atmosphere for negotiations between Guatemala and Great Britain over Belize.

Dr Owen presented to the Guatemalan Government proposals designed to accelerate the process of negotiations and put an end to the controversy. To this end, the United Kingdom suggested the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in order to facilitate communications.

The proposals will be carefully studied by the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry and Government, and negotiations will continue in the near future.

British Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Secretary Owen and Minister of State Ted Rowlands held detailed talks with Belizean Deputy Premier C.L. Rogers and opposition leader D. Lindo.

NICARAGUA

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN SOMOZA AND FAO PROCEEDING

PA102312Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2152 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA

[By Horacio Ruiz]

[Text] Managua, 10 Oct (AFP)--President Anastasio Somoza and the Nicaraguan opposition held tense negotiations today in which the first concessions were made to the opposition, observers believe.

The lifting of press censorship, obtained Monday by Venezuelan Andres Aguilar, president of the OAS Human Rights Commission which visited Nicaragua last week, and the promise that this measure will be officially confirmed on 13 October are the tangible results obtained so far by the opposition, it was said here. Another of the concessions "wrested" from the previously intransigent Somoza is that the persons captured during the civil war will be arraigned before military tribunals. These will be established in the six cities in which the armed struggle took place.

The Broad Opposition Front [FAO] issued a declaration this morning announcing in the end of the third round of talks with the foreign mediators: William Bowdler from the United States, Alfredo Obiols from Guatemala and Adm Ramon Emilio Jimenez, the Dominican Republic's foreign minister. In its document, the FAO demands that constitutional guarantees be restored on 13 October. However, its language is not as harsh as it was several weeks ago, perhaps in "reciprocity" for the concessions granted by the regime.

The Broad Front believes that it is necessary to create the right conditions in the country prior to putting the Nicaraguan situation before foreign mediators.

In the communique issued today the FAO is less demanding and no longer threatens to break from the negotiations as it did a few days ago. Observers believe that the Broad Front is encouraged with what appears to be a firm determination on the part of U.S. negotiator William Bowdler to force Somoza to make an important concession. The concession reportedly could be that of having Somoza leave power before the expiration of his mandate in May 1981. Opposition circles claim that the Carter administration is reportedly prepared to exert all sorts of pressure on Somoza to convince him that his withdrawal would bring peace to Nicaragua.

This evident pressure from the United States has visibly bothered the newspaper NOVEDADES, an organ of the government, which has unleashed its anger by strongly attacking the Inter-American Human Rights Commission that visited the country last week. It has been reported that the members of this commission had verified many human rights violations. This is the reason why government circles are awaiting their report with some apprehension. NOVEDADES accused the members of the commission of [words indistinct] after government spokesmen went as far as publicly affirming that those persons had ties with communists.

The general impression today is that Somoza and the FAO are at the half-way mark in their struggle for political dialog. Observers say that the strong pressure being exerted on the Nicaraguan president from abroad has given strength to the political opposition.

INTER-AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION CONCLUDES WORK

PA102200Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1639 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Venezuelan Andres Aguilar, president of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (CIDH), left for Caracas following a 7-day stay in Nicaragua, where the commission conducted an investigation into respect for human rights. Although the CIDH's visit to this Central American country was facilitated by an invitation extended by Gen Anastasio Somoza's government, the Nicaraguan opposition's denunciations regarding serious human rights violations and the international pressure that resulted from last month's violent incidents led to an advancement of the date set for the visit.

I leave satisfied with the mission accomplished, Aguilar said last night before leaving, but he refused to give his personal opinion regarding the investigation conducted in Nicaragua during which the Inter-American Commission visited the country's most important cities, most of which were the sites of last month's armed clashes between the army and Sandinist guerrillas.

The CIDH has been the object of stinging criticism by progovernment information media and it has even been accused of partiality in carrying out its work in this country.

On one occasion Aguilar took a stance in defense of his group, reaffirming its determination to give all Nicaraguans, without distinctions of any kind, the opportunity to testify before the commission, but he stressed the fact that at the witnesses' request and on behalf of their own security, this testimony was being taken in private.

The CIDH's critics say that by its actions in Nicaragua, where it refused to receive pro-government witnesses, this body is showing that the OAS, of which it is an agency, is infiltrated by communists.

The Inter-American Commission's president described these charges as inconveniences typical of this job, which originate among those who do not want the commission to fulfill its duty. In statements for the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA, which began circulating again last night after 23 days of silence resulting from government-imposed press censorship, Aguilar stressed that sometimes we are attacked out of ignorance, other times deliberately, but at all times the commission has acted in accordance with its rules and the autonomous decision of its members. Finally, he said: I believe that this visit will allow us to obtain a very clear idea of the situation, as it is seen and felt by Nicaraguans. The international community cannot remain and is not indifferent to these problems.

Government Displeased

PA101445Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0208 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Official circles have publicly expressed their displeasure with the method used by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission to investigate compliance with human rights in Nicaragua.

During the almost 8 days it has been here the commission has traveled to Nicaraguan cities where armed clashes between Sandinist guerrillas and forces loyal to the government would indicate that human rights were violated. The official radio network headed by the government's station has repeatedly broadcast an editorial of the progovernment newspaper NOVEDADES affirming that Nicaragua is now under direct attack from the commission and that this is irrefutable evidence that the OAS has been infiltrated by communists.

The editorial adds that the OAS has rushed to support communists in Guatemala, Bolivia, Argentina and so forth.

The same national network has claimed that the commission members have been surrounded by a circle of procommunist individuals. It adds that these individuals have created a Permanent Commission for Human Rights in Nicaragua which has convinced them not to listen to the testimony of persons and families who were victims of abuse or were murdered for belonging to the ruling party.

Divided into two groups, the commission has been working since Sunday in this capital and nearby cities. It is believed that it is about to finish its work in this Central American republic. Unofficially, it was reported today that commission President Aguilar will leave tonight for Venezuela. According to the same report, he will meet again with all commission members late this week in Washington to begin preparing the final report for the OAS plenum.

PRESS CENSORSHIP LIFTED BY GENERAL SOMOZA

PA101508Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Oct (AFP)--The newspaper LA PRENSA, organ of Nicaragua's opposition, circulated today without first being subjected to the censorship imposed by Anastasio Somoza's government 25 days ago. The evening paper circulated because of the guarantees given to its directors by Dr Andres Aguilar, a Venezuelan president of the OAS Human Rights Commission that visited the country last week.

In today's edition the newspaper says that the recent incidents close the darkest period in Nicaraguan history with a huge balance of sorrow and suffering. Today's edition of LA PRENSA has 16 pages and includes details of what occurred in eight of the country's cities during the Sandinist offensive in September. It also includes numerous pictures of civilians who were not fighting but who, according to the paper, were killed by the army during the fighting.

The military censors--Colonels Felix Sanchez, Cristobal Merlo and Aquiles Aranda--refused to authorize the newspaper's publication without its first undergoing censorship. Nonetheless, after consulting directly with President Anastasio Somoza, Dr Aguilar assured LA PRENSA that the paper could circulate without first undergoing censorship. Shortly afterwards, the OAS commission left Nicaragua, with its president announcing that its mission in the country had concluded.

LA PRENSA also reported this afternoon that in their mediation efforts the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic are making rapid progress toward resolving the crisis between Somoza and the opposition. This affirmation, headlined across eight columns, is in marked contrast with the official radio station's announcement today that the mediating commission had met only twice with President Somoza and that no progress had been made during those meetings.

The opposition, represented by the Broad Opposition Front, asked the mediating group to obtain the lifting of the state of siege and martial law. Apparently, the government has already yielded concerning the lifting of military censorship of the press so that it can freely report on the negotiations, but it still has doubts about lifting the state of siege. The radio stations, which broadcast numerous newscasts, are also subject to military censorship.

SOMOZA EXPLAINS DELAY IN ISSUING SAFECONDUCTS

PA061848Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1432 GMT 6 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Oct (AFP)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza today explained the delay in issuing safeconducts to nine refugees in the Colombian Embassy in Managua by saying that "we are making sure we know who they are."

This morning, Somoza made statements to the Caracol Radio Network during which he said that "we respect the convention on asylum for all Latin American countries." "We are taking a prudent amount of time to make sure we know the identity of the refugees in the Colombian Embassy and to determine why they regard themselves as victims of political persecution," he noted. Somoza said that he was not aware of any Colombian Government complaints for the delay in issuing the safeconducts and added that he "did not think there were any."

Yesterday, Colombian Foreign Affairs Minister Diego Uribe Vargas deplored here Nicaragua's delay in issuing the safeconducts and said that this is a new violation of human rights. A total of nine refugees have been in the Colombian Embassy in Managua for 2 weeks waiting for Somoza's government to allow them to leave the country.

HEALTH FEDERATION STRIKERS OCCUPY UN OFFICES

PA070118Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0048 GMT 7 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 6 Oct (LATIN)--A group of strikers today occupied the UN offices here to apply pressure on President Anastasio Somoza's government to grant salary increases. Approximately 10 men and women occupied the UN offices located in the Parque de la Madre and said that they wanted the negotiations, which had been broken off, to resume. They are all members of the health workers federation, which is affiliated with the Confederation of Nicaraguan Workers.

UN personnel said that UN representative to Nicaragua, Uruguayan Roberto MacEchean would not make any statements on the takeover until Monday.

Approximately 8,000 hospital, clinic and health center workers who are members of the federation are participating in the strike which began approximately 75 days ago.

From inside his office MacEchean glanced at newsmen who flocked to the building which houses the UN offices. However, he refused to meet with the press, claiming that it was after work hours.

FSLN FACTION DISAPPROVES OF NEW MILITARY OFFENSIVE

PA062149Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1822 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA

[By Antonio Martinez]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 6 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The "Prolonged People's War" [Guerra Popular Prolongada--GPP] faction of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) believes that the conditions are not right for launching a new military offensive against Gen Anastasio Somoza's regime. At the same time, it rejects international mediation in the Nicaraguan crisis.

Bayardo Arce, a member of the GPP national directorate, said in an interview with French reporter Michele Labrut held "somewhere in Nicaragua" that the offensive of last September cannot be repeated because "the revolution cannot be carried out by force of will alone."

"What is needed now is a political campaign to demonstrate that it is necessary to wait, while at the same time continuing guerrilla harassment activities to show that we are not giving up the military struggle," the Sandinist leader added.

Regarding the international mediation promoted by the OAS, Bayardo Arce said that "the Sandinist Front is not in agreement with, does not accept and indeed condemns this imperialist intervention which has been disguised by the term mediation."

The interview gives a hint of a serious division within the Sandinist Front with regard to strategy and tactics to achieve the overthrow of President Somoza.

The GPP faction, which Arce represents, is the closest to the classical model of Marxist insurgency in America and the one with the closest ties to governments like that of Cuba. The other two factions, the "Tertiary" and the "Proletarian," direct their efforts toward almost immediate popular insurrection or to working within labor unions and mass organizations, respectively, while the GPP prefers guerrilla actions in the mountains, with long-term objectives.

Arce told Michele Labrut that the 22 August attack on the National Palace in Managua, where government officials were held hostage, was planned jointly but was finally carried out solely by the "Tertiaries." "Today, officially, we do not know what led the Teritiaries to do it alone," he added.

When Labrut, who was blindfolded and then taken to the place where the interview was held, asked about the degree of division or unity in the Saniniist Front, Arce replied: "We believe that revolutionary practice is the main teacher. Practice teaches us and unites us on the path of the revolution. That is why, despite all the differences of opinion that exist, we are united in action. The action of the people unites us. At the same time, we maintain relations and contacts with the rank-and-file and certain cadres of other tendencies in an attempt to find increasing points of convergence."

Arce identified Henri Ruiz as the top leader of his organization. He added that the Sandinists need international solidarity to be "expressed in material terms." "We are being killed for lack of weapons," he added.

Finally, regarding the so-called "Group of 12," made up of prominent opponents of the Somoza regime, Arce said that the group is a spokesman for the "Tertiaries," but not for his group within the Broad Opposition Front, which has agreed to mediation by the governments of Guatemala, the United States and the Dominican Republic.

'PROLETARIAN' FACTION OPPOSES FAO'S NEGOTIATIONS

PA062140Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1639 GMT 6 Oct 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 6 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Proletarian (extreme leftist) faction of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) today announced its opposition to the negotiations, under international mediation, which the Broad Opposition Front (FAO) will pursue with Gen Anastasio Somoza's government.

The faction feels that the FAO's negotiations "in search of an agreement with Somoza are censurable in every way and are a betrayal of our people since they will result in the continuation of the tyranny that is the offspring of Yankee intervention."

The extreme leftist Sandinists today published a page [as received] in the newspapers of this capital in which they state that "the September offensive was a step that must be corrected and improved upon," a reference to the occupation of several Nicaraguan cities by the so-called "Tertiary" (moderate) guerrillas. Regarding the departure of some Sandinists into exile, the "Proletarians" comment that "the fighters who have gone into asylum or abroad represent only the inevitable minority who get depressed when they fail to achieve an easy victory." Finally, the group calls for "concrete solidarity" from the free peoples of the world through aid to Nicaraguan political refugees, boycotts against General Somoza's government and "material support that will sustain the struggle."

EXECUTIVE BRANCH WILL SEEK EXPROPRIATION COUNTERMEASURES

PA071501Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 7 Oct 78 PA

[Decree issued by Chamber of Deputies and Senate--date and place of issuance not specified]

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic of Nicaragua decree:

Article 1. The executive branch will proceed to investigate the property of nationals of a country that has expropriated properties of Nicaraguan citizens. This will be to establish if the properties offer the condition of public utility or social interest which, according to Article 82 of the Constitution, authorizes expropriation. If this is the case, the correponding procedure will be initiated according to the constitution and the law on the subject.

Article 2. In the case of the above article, payment of the corresponding indemnization will be effected in cash even though there may exist a state of national emergency.

Article 3. When a Nicaraguan's property has been expropriated in another country, and the Finance and Public Credit Ministry of Nicaragua is given the sum received for the expropriation, and it is less than the real value of the expropriated property, the government will use all legal means at its disposal to defend the rights of the national.

Article 4. The state will offer its protection to every Nicaraguan whose property has been expropriated abroad and will take diplomatic steps that will guarantee prompt and just payment for the expropriated property.

Article 5. This law will be in force effective the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

[Signed] Francisco Urcuyo Maliano, Manuel F. Zurita, Orlando Morales Ocon and Ulises Fonseca Talavera

BRIEFS

COSTA RICAN SOMOZA PROPERTY--San Jose, 6 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government today released an executive decree by which El Murcielago ranch until a few days ago the property of Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza, is declared a forest reserve. Cutting of trees, extraction of forest products, hunting or capturing wild animals on the 16,431 hectares of El Murcielago are prohibited. There is also a ban on fire or any other type of agricultural or livestock activity that affects the purpose of the reserve. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0050 GMT 7 Oct 78 PA]

COMMENTARY RECALLS 1976 BOMBING OF PLANE OVER BARBADOS

FL061912Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 78 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program commentary]

[Text] Two years ago today our energetic and vigorous people wept for their sons who fell victim to the cowardly sabotage against a Cubana de Aviacion plane in flight. On 6 October 1976 one of our airline's planes exploded off the coast of Barbados with 73 persons aboard, 57 Cubans among others. The repugnant crime, which also took the lives of 11 Guyanese youth and 5 citizens from the DPRK, was a hard blow felt in our people's hearts. But the pain was not eased, it was multiplied, and, as Fidel has stated, the irreconcilable hatred of our class enemies and our decision to recover the banner of our fallen brothers and to raise it higher than ever before on our irrenounceable path towards building socialism was also multiplied.

The Barbados massacre, which was perpetrated by terrorists who were armed, trained and encouraged for years by the CIA did not frighten our people nor did it weaken our belief in the justness of the ideas for which we are fighting. On the contrary the horrendous crime strengthened our principles and brought about a vastly superior revolutionary awareness.

Today, two years after the savage and offensive act of terrorism, we repeat to the enemies of the fatherland, as we have said and will always say, that each man and woman of our country is a soldier whose life belongs entirely to the revolution. Today more than ever before our assassinated compatriots are present in the daily tasks and in the blood and sweat we spill so that our fatherland will become more and more worthy, revolutionary and internationalist.

Ceremony Marks Air Disaster

FL070032Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Oct 78 FL

[Excerpts] Two years ago today an explosive device blew up abroad a Cubana de Aviacion aircraft a few minutes after takeoff from the Barbados Airport, killing 73 persons, 57 of them Cuban citizens. The second anniversary of the Barbados criminal act was marked with a ceremony at the Jose Marti International Airport. It was presided over by Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Politburo and Council of State. During the ceremony a group of officers of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force [DAFAR] reserve was promoted. A congratulatory message sent by Div Gen Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez, vice minister-chief of the DAFAR, to the promoted officers was read during the event.

Antonio Enrique Lusson, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of transportation, made the closing remarks in honor of the victims of the Barbados crime. He said: [begin recording] The continued confrontation with the enemy made our revolution stronger, firmer and more profound and the people, in the struggle against imperialism, became more aware, more revolutionary and more communist. [end recording] Others present at the ceremony were Anibal Velaz, minister of the fishing industry and member of the PCC Central Committee, officials of the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation, relatives and friends.

HAVANA COMMENTARY SCORES PRC, CHILE RELATIONSHIP

FL100222Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Oct 78 FL

[Miguel Rivero commentary]

[Text] Everything seems to indicate that one will not need to wait much longer to see the total and absolute consummation of betrayal by the new mandarins in Peking when they receive, first the foreign minister of the Chilean junta and later the sadly famous butcher, Augusto Pinochet, with full honors. In the next few days Pinochet's foreign minister, Mr Hernan Cubillos, should begin a trip to China. The Chilean foreign minister has already announced that one of his objectives is to prepare for a possible visit to the so-called People's China by the leader of the Chilean fascist junta, Gen Augusto Pinochet. Cubillos says that he is carrying an invitation for the new Mandarin of Peking, Mr Hua Kuo-feng, to visit that South American country. The total lack of scruples on the part of the Chinese leadership and the most elemental protocol reciprocity will compel giving Pinochet a similar invitation. That there were thousands of deaths in Chile and that lists are still circulating containing names of thousands of persons who have disappeared are topics of very little importance for the new mandarins of Peking.

Trade between the two countries increases day by day and the former Chinese ambassador, who witnessed all the killings and knew that the National Stadium was turned into a concentration camp, cynically stated when he was bidding farewell to Pinochet that he was taking with him an excellent impression of that South American ruler. Here we see tham together in a photograph in a Chilean paper of that period. The Chilean regime has received more than $250 million in credits granted by the Chinese Government.

While bourgeois and capitalist governments such as Italy and Great Britain have certain scruples and only maintain relations with the Chilean military junta at the level of a charge d'affaires, the Chinese leadership is doing everything possible to demonstrate their friendship and sympathy toward Chilean fascism to the world. What is the explanation for this?

It is very simple. For the retrograde and reactionary mind of the Chinese leadership, the fascist junta is a victim of USSR criticism and that of other socialist countries. And these are interests which unite the two governments. Do not be amazed. These were the statements made by the new Chinese ambassador in Santiago de Chile, Mr Hu Cheng-fang, during a reception held on 29 September. This is one more example of the total lack of moral principles which is the main characteristic of Chinese foreign policy.

Chinese military delegations are eager to visit the arsenals of the NATO member countries. Here we see them, in this photograph that will appear on your screens, aboard a Panzer tank which is built in West Germany. Of course the FRG has shown its greatest sympathies for the most fascist and reactionary elements.

Cubillos' visit to Peking will be one more example of how the new mandarins follow a devious path in alliances with the most vile, bloody and criminal elements in the world. One has to watch his step because these actions turn the Chinese leadership into one of the great enemies of progressive humanity.

BRIEFS

DISAFFECTION OF OFFICERS, DESERTIONS--Fidel Castro took advantage of his recent trip to Algiers to meet secretly with the commanders of the Cuban military forces stationed in Africa. Castro is worried about the wind of dissatisfaction that is affecting his officers, and also about the numerous desertions. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 2 Oct 78 p 68 WA]